

## Haig leaves for Brussels

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (R) — Secretary of State Alexander Haig left today for Brussels for a special meeting tomorrow of North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) foreign ministers. Mr. Haig said last week he wanted the meeting to state clearly that the Soviet Union was responsible for the Polish crisis. He is anxious for NATO to present a united front in the face of the military crackdown in Poland and hopes for a convergence of views between the U.S. and its European allies. Mr. Haig is expected to hold a press conference after tomorrow's meeting and to make a speech on Tuesday dealing with the Western alliance and the Polish situation. He is later due to fly to the Middle East for talks with the leaders of Israel and Egypt.



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## Court trying tax evaders adjourns

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (J.T.) — The Military Court held a session today to look into the cases of 190 persons accused of illegal income tax dealings. These include 130 merchants and 60 Income Tax Department employees. The court decided to adjourn its session until Wednesday. The Military court is presided over by Col. Ghaleb Suleiman, with Col. Mohammad Manko and Col. Tawfiq Tumah as members. The military prosecutor is Lt. Col. Mohammad Hantoush.

## Sudanese opposition leader dies

KHARTOUM, Jan. 10 (A.P.) — President Jaafar Numeiri today announced the death of Sherif Hussein Al Hindy, a prominent opposition leader living in exile since the unsuccessful Libyan-backed coup against Gen. Numeiri in which he was said to have been involved. In an eulogy carried by the Sudanese news agency, SUNA, Gen. Numeiri said Mr. Hindy became ill in Saudi Arabia but failed to specify when, where or what exactly was the cause of death. "Sherif Hussein Al Hindy was among those who had played a role in the political movement in Sudan," SUNA quoted Gen. Numeiri as saying. SUNA said Mr. Hindy's body will be buried in his family's graveyard at Burri, a district east of Khartoum. No further details were given. Mr. Hindy, 58, was minister of finance under prime minister Ismail Al Azhari, overthrown by the 1969 military coup that brought Gen. Numeiri to power. He left Sudan shortly afterwards and since then travelled from one Arab country to another until his death.

## Saudis, Taiwanese to promote commercial ties

BAHRAYN, Jan. 10 (R) — Saudi Arabia and Taiwan, which have a \$2 billion annual trade turnover, have agreed to improve shipping conditions to promote commerce between the two countries, the Saudi press agency said today. Saudi Commerce Minister Suleiman Abdul Aziz Al Salim and Taiwanese Economy Minister Chao Yao-Tung at their meeting in Riyadh also discussed the question of upgrading the quality of Taiwanese goods exported to the kingdom and ways to deal with trade disputes, the agency said. Mr. Chao also conferred with Crown Prince Fahd and Planning Minister Sheikh Hisham Nazer. Mr. Chao in the kingdom at the head of a 20-man economic and trade team to attend meetings of a joint Saudi-Taiwanese economic commission. Official Taiwanese sources said yesterday Mr. Chao was expected to ask Saudi Arabia for a \$100 million loan to finance a telecommunications project in Taiwan.

## Opposition leaders 'concerned' over situation in India

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10 (R) — Leaders of three main Indian opposition parties expressed concern today at what they called a deterioration of law and order and economic situation in the country. Former Prime Minister Charan Singh of the Lok Dal Party, Chandra Shekhar of the Janata Party, and Sharad Pawar of Congress (S) Party expressed their concern at unemployment and rising prices. They were addressing a public rally in Agartala as part of efforts by opposition groups to adopt a common platform against the government. Mrs. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party today described a call by opposition groups and trade unions for a nation-wide strike on Jan. 19 as "unfortunate and an anti-people move." Trade union leaders have offered to call off the strike if Mrs. Gandhi's government repeals a new law banning strikes in essential services.

## Khaddam visits Saudi Arabia, Bahrain prior to Moscow trip

BAHRAYN, Jan. 10 (R) — Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam visited Saudi Arabia today at the start of a mission to deliver messages from Syrian President Hafez Al Assad to Arab leaders in the Gulf.

In Riyadh, he delivered President Assad's letter to King Khalid and also had talks with Crown Prince Fahd, the Saudi press agency said.

It did not disclose the contents of the message believed to be connected with Israel's annexation

last month of the Golan Heights. Mr. Khaddam, who is also deputy prime minister, later flew to Bahrain and handed a message to the emir, Sheikh Isa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa. His next destination was not known.

Mr. Khaddam's trip comes three weeks after President Assad met King Khalid in Riyadh as part of a Gulf tour to rally the Arab states against Israel.

Damascus has called for sanctions by the United Nations Security Council which is currently

debating the issue after Israel refused to accept a resolution adopted by the council last month demanding that the annexation be rescinded.

A Saudi newspaper, Al Madina, attacked the attitude of the U.S. today and said President Reagan had been more successful in deceiving the Arabs.

The Soviet news agency TASS said today Mr. Khaddam would make an official visit to Moscow next week for consultations under the friendship treaty the two countries signed in 1980.

The Soviet news agency TASS said today Mr. Khaddam would "solidify the very widespread feeling in the Arab World that the United States policy is very heavily tilted towards Israel..."

He added: "It will therefore inevitably have the most adverse effect on the relations between the Arab World and the United States."

The draft resolution presented

## Militiaman killed in resumed Beirut fighting

BEIRUT, Jan. 10 (A.P.) — One militiaman was killed in renewed fighting between two rival Lebanese militias in West Beirut despite a two-day truce in the fierce battles which earlier this week claimed 15 lives, as a bomb exploded in a Beirut bank causing minor damage but no casualties, a police spokesman reported today.

The spokesman, who declined to be named in accordance with government regulations, said the fighting between the pro-Iranian Amal (hope) militia and the Organisation for Communist Action in Lebanon (OCAL) supported by Lebanese Baathists, erupted this afternoon when an Amal militiaman going through the nei-

ghbourhood of Khandak Al Ghameek was shot and killed. He said the two sides exchanged fire briefly before Syrian peacekeeping forces intervened.

Units from the 22,000-man Syrian force which serves in Lebanon under an Arab League mandate to police a post civil-war armistice, moved in on Friday to disengage the combatants and end three days of heavy street battles. The three

rival groups draw their support from Lebanon's 950,000-strong Shiite population and have long been involved in a struggle for dominance in Shiite-populated areas. Amal, which is loyal to Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has been consolidating its

influence among the Shiites in Lebanon since the 1979 triumph of Khomeini's revolution in Iran.

Meanwhile, an explosive charge went off at the Middle East Bank and Company (MEBCO) on West Beirut's busy Hamra Street. Police sources and eyewitnesses said they saw shattered glass fall to the street from the bank's second-floor offices. There were no casualties.

The spokesman also said rescue workers recovered two more bodies from the rubble of the building, which housed the Iraqi embassy in Beirut, raising to 61 the total death toll of the Dec. 15 blast which totally destroyed the five-story building.

## Research shows phosphate spillage is causing marine pollution at Aqaba

By Dina Matar  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A recently-completed research project indicates that phosphate spillage from loading facilities at the port of Aqaba is causing serious damage to marine life.

The research was carried out over the past three years by Dr. Fouad Hashwa from the University of Jordan. It was financed by a \$28,000 grant from the Ford Foundation, and by the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company.

According to Dr. Hashwa, the results indicate that a portion of the raw phosphate which is loaded onto ships in bulk falls into the sea, causing irreversible harmful effects on the marine environment in the Gulf of Aqaba. The phosphate dust causes water turbidity and permanent clouds of dust in the air, he said. When it settles down, it forms a black sediment which "definitely" affects the marine life in the loading area, he asserted.

"But" he added, "we are lucky that the phosphate pollution, if we may call it so, has only affected a restricted area of the Gulf."

Dr. Hashwa warned, however, that increased amounts of phosphate dust falling into the waters would eventually affect a greater portion of the marine ecosystem in Aqaba.

In the 1,000-square-metre phosphate loading area, the phosphate dust loaded onto ships by means of conveyor belts has become a major source of pollution, and sediments of pure phosphate dust have been formed, causing increased microbial activity.

Dr. Hashwa pointed out that while the amount of phosphate dust passing through the loading area has increased due to increased exports, there has so far been no improvement in loading facilities. He added that the shore near the loading area is completely covered with a thick layer of phosphate dust, thus preventing the growth of trees.

But the very good circulation of the water in the gulf has helped flush the coast and restricted the pollution to a small area, Dr. Hashwa said. Yet, "it could well spread out in no time, especially since the phosphate exports will increase in the future," he said.

He also warned against other pollutants in the area. The materials to be handled and produced by the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company's (JFIC) new factory are considered major potential sources of marine pollution, he said.

The JFIC factory would pose a special problem, he said, since it will be producing fluorine, which he called "one of the most toxic materials, affecting all sorts of living microorganisms."

JFIC has spent hundreds of thousands of dinars on pollution control, and plans to construct an associated plant to utilise the fluorine, preventing pollution. It will produce aluminium fluoride, which can be sold abroad for use in aluminium smelting.

Dr. Hashwa urged all parties concerned to take greater care for the unique marine environment in Aqaba, which has some of the cleanest waters in the world. He maintained that no pollutants, whether industrial or natural, have yet affected the quality of the waters there. And what sets the gulf apart is the fact that it has the best-developed coral reefs in the northern hemisphere.

Dr. Hashwa said that the clarity of Aqaba's water makes it possible for the coral to live there, and the introduction of any amount of pollutants might have adverse effects on this ecosystem.

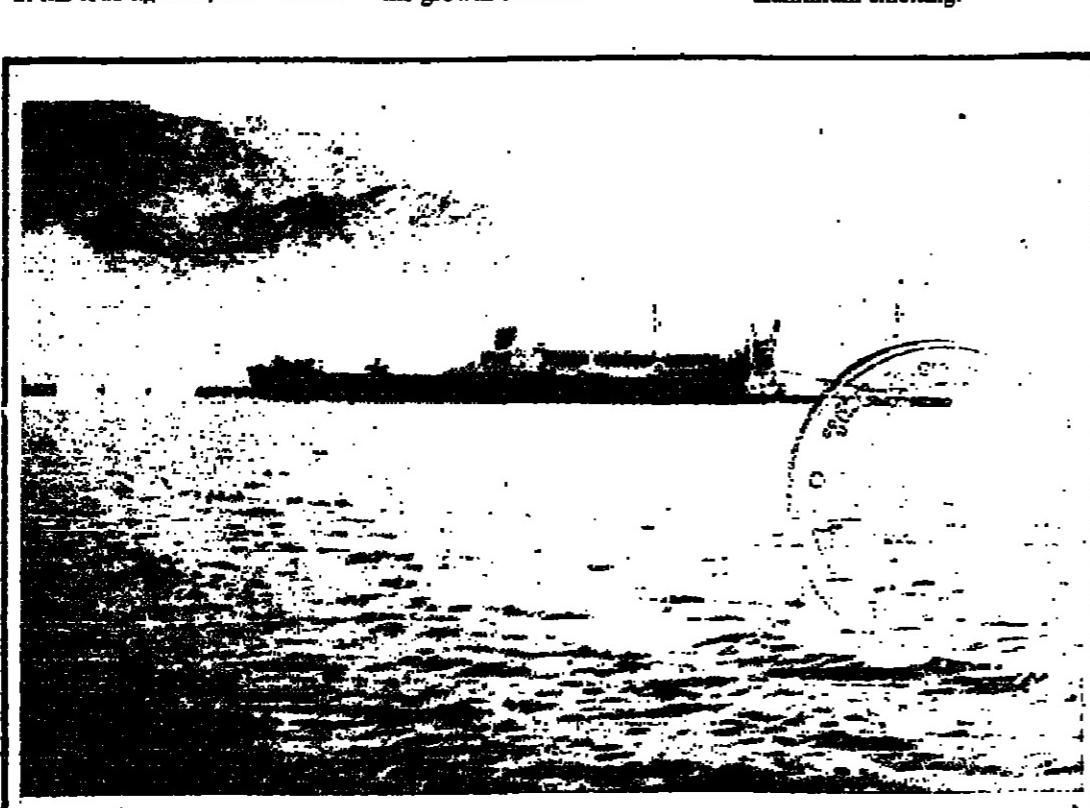
The recent research involved both field and laboratory experimentation. What made the fieldwork difficult, yet interesting, was the fact that in the close vicinity of the phosphate loading area a sewage pipe has been discharging untreated domestic waste into the sea.

Dr. Hashwa explained that this discharge causes the spread of an intolerable smell in the air, contaminates the waters and supplies them with nutrients like phosphates, ammonia and nitrates, which eventually affect the ecosystem. The effluent flow from the sewage pipes not only affects the quality of the waters in the long run, Dr. Hashwa said, but is also hazardous to swimmers.

"Since we only have a limited shoreline providing the country with a nice touristic area, we have to make a compromise so that industry does not flourish at the expense of our local resources," Dr. Hashwa said.

He said that since phosphates take a long time to dissolve, the researchers could not find any adverse effects on the ecosystem away from the loading area. "But the whole balance of the ecosystem could be toppled with increasing amounts of pollutants which are bound to be dumped into the sea especially with the expansion in industrial projects near Aqaba," he said.

In order to avoid regressive developments in the Gulf of Aqaba, Dr. Hashwa recommended changes should be required in the open loading techniques now used, to prevent phosphate pollution.



Phosphate dust blows away from the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company's loading facilities, and falls into the sea.

## Hassan: Israel's aim is continued tension in Arab

Prince urges Egypt to return to the Arab for  
nails Gulf Council as nucleus of cooperation



### Arafat lauds Prince's efforts to serve cause

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has received a message from the Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee Yasser Arafat praising Prince Hassan's intellectual efforts and patriotic stands in defence of the Arabs' primary cause—the Palestine issue and holy Jerusalem.

The message was in response to a gift given by the Crown Prince to Mr. Arafat his book *Palestinians Self-determination*.

The Israeli Knesset's decision of annexing the Golan Heights has been preceded in 1980 by a decision to annex Jerusalem, and that served as sufficient warning to the Arab Nation then. Prince Hassan said.

He added that the Arabs should have made a thorough examination of the legal, social and economic nature of the Arab areas

under Israeli occupation before Israel embarked on its second move.

To a large extent, the Arabs possess the elements of power and weakness in this part of the world, Prince Hassan pointed out.

Expressing the hope that the Fez summit will resume as soon as possible, Prince Hassan said that the summit was postponed shortly after it had opened on Nov. 25 with the purpose of allowing for ample preparations so that it can resume at a responsible level and the leaders can take important decisions connection with such topics as the Lebanese tragedy, the Iran-Iraq war and Israel's continued occupation of Arab land.

Prince Hassan called on Egypt to reconsider the Camp David agreements with Israel, "now that this course has exhausted its limited aims, ending in failure, because they (agreements) were founded on a basic inconsistent with reality.

The Camp David agreements do not provide for the Palestinians

to be played by an interested party between an oil-producing country and another exporting manpower.

Referring to Jordanian relations, Prince Hassan said that both countries are ready to continue their political and social cooperation.

Referring to the Iran-Iraq war, Prince Hassan expressed his regret for the continuation of the conflict between two Muslim states. He also lauded Iraq for taking the brunt in defending the gates of the Arab homeland.

Prince Hassan decried current cooperation among Gulf states as a nuclear Arab cooperation and Saudi Arabia's total support for the Cooperation Council which is a step towards understanding of inter-Arab integration and practicality.

Referring to Jordanian relations, Prince Hassan said that both countries are ready to continue their political and social cooperation.

That we are about to witness an understanding of the role of the Arab states in the region between an oil-producing country and another exporting manpower.

Israel will listen to Haig but not on Jerusalem, Burg says

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 10 (A.P.) — Israel will be receptive to new U.S. ideas from Secretary of State Alexander Haig, but will not include Jerusalem in any autonomy for a Palestinian council, Interior Minister Yosef Burg said today.

In preparation for Mr. Haig's visit to Egypt and Israel later this week, Prime Minister Menachem Begin convened a planning meeting of his cabinet ministers and key officials, including Mr. Burg. Dr. Burg said his plan on Palestinian autonomy "will be submitted to the 100,000 Palestinians in the annexed sector of occupied Jerusalem could vote in elections for the self-rule council."

Egypt wants Jerusalem's Arabs to be able to vote for the autonomous council, while Israel refuses any suggestion that might mean a revision of what Israel calls its capital.

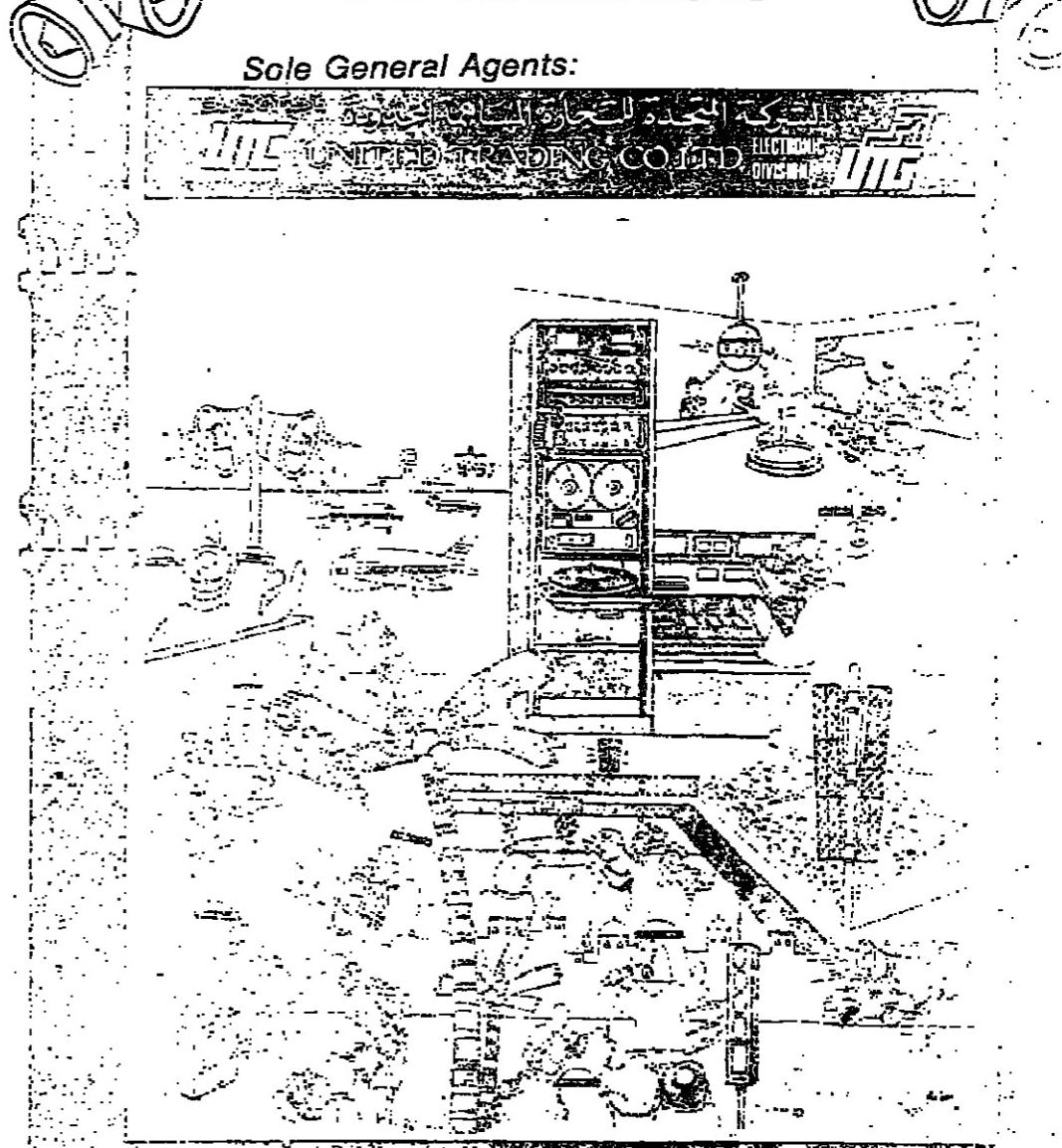
Israel radio said the ministers estimated that Egypt was not interested in reaching an autonomy

agreement before Israel withdraws from the Sinai in April.

Mr. Burg said in an emergency interview that he did not know if Israel and Egypt would have enough time to agree on "some autonomy before April 12" you ask me about price think there is enough time.

In a related matter, the foreign ministry said that the U.S. State Department accepted Moshe Arens as the next ambassador to Washington. Mr. Arens chairman of the parliamentary foreign affairs committee, is expected to the United States to replace Ephraim Ervin, retiring from the diplomatic service.

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## Vocation training in Jordan (Part I)

# Development brings change

By Dina Matar  
for the Jordan Times

VOCATIONAL TRAINING has been an investment in Jordan. Since the early 1970s, when privatisation brought on some changes in social attitudes in the country, thousands of Jordanians have turned to vocational-oriented careers. This has proven to be more rewarding here than in the past.

It is said here that Jordanians have an eye for the market, and this is proven to be true. With initiation of more development plans which lay emphasis on industry, hundreds of young Jordanians have opted for jobs in preference to conventional careers.

Now, after nearly 10 years of rapid growth in the industrial sector, skilled labourers, technicians, engineers and other professionals are more in demand. Actually, demand for them is so great that many can be "choosy" in the sense that they can work in neighbouring countries where high pay has lured many to leave for the "lands of opportunities."

On the local scene, the proliferation of development plans has spawned more job opportunities. The new five-year plan (1981-1985) alone is estimated to provide for a total of 254,000 new job openings. The projected number is so high that officials here intend to continue with their long-term policy of importing foreign manpower to help meet the

demands of the growing industry. The vast opportunities for work have been compounded by a change in the social outlook.

Among the "elite" and middle-class, engineers, doctors, pharmacists and businessmen are preferred, and among the poorer section of the Jordanian society, most young men take on vocations that are likely to bring in quick economic returns to help support the large families. Now, instead of hearing the question, "what do you do?" one often hears, "how much do you earn?"

The impact of development plans has reached the rural areas, where the descendants of generations of farming families have left their land to seek higher wages and more opportunities in urban

areas. To meet the great need for manpower in the country, many institutions have focused their attention on training the young. The first government institution to venture into this field was the Ministry of Education, which opened an industrial school in the early 1920s. Last year, community colleges unanimously decided to gear their programmes towards more vocational-oriented studies. And, both Jordanian universities have made it a point to open new doors for the young generation. The medicine, pharmacy, engineering and architecture departments at both universities are flooded with hundreds of applications each year, and many have to be turned down.

Apart from the Ministry of Education and the two universities, the Vocational Training Corporation (VTC), established in 1976, has taken the responsibility to produce skilled and efficient labourers ready to work in or outside Jordan.

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) has also played a role in helping the country meet the growing demand for labour. Its two centres near Amman boast of graduating generations of skilled technicians and labourers.

The Jordanian Armed Forces also vouches for a great number of Jordan's skilled labourers, and its programmes have won the highest esteem.

The industrial boom has made it clear to planners in Jordan that vocational training should be a priority. Now, efforts are concentrated to induce more females to join vocational training pro-

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** This is the first of a six-part series in which Dina Matar reports in depth on vocational training in Jordan. In today's article, the writer examines the shift in social attitudes on vocations as a result of development and categorises the various level of occupations accepted in Jordan.

gramme — not an easy task by any means, since the Jordanian social structure still finds it unsuitable for a girl to undertake what has been traditionally considered a man's job. But, indications are that a change is brewing up in the air, since some girls have already ventured into the field.

In Jordan, vocations are categorised according to the levels of skill. There are professionals, technicians, craftsmen, skilled workers and limited-skill workers. Each level corresponds to a special type of training. According to VTC Director Munther Al Masri, the professional level corresponds to a university degree; the technician level to a community college degree, which — irrespective of the specialisation — takes up to two years spent at a community college after secondary school; the craftsman level corresponds to a three-year secondary programme provided in Jordan's industrial

and other secondary schools; the skilled labour level corresponds to two or three years of intensive training, usually carried out in many vocational training centres in the country.

Mr. Masri explained that the duration of the course is not the real criterion. "The craftsman level is naturally a more balanced type of education," Mr. Masri told the Jordan Times, "since the trainees spend 40 per cent of their schooling in practical training and the rest is allocated to technical theory, pure science, and general cultural programmes." The skilled labour level emphasises practical training, taking up about 60 per cent of the two-year course, he added.

Mr. Masri said that craftsmen, on the other hand, have more chances of mobility, since those who join the course have acquired higher educational standards.

Trainees who join the skilled-

level programmes are those who feel they cannot cope with academic subjects, and those who want quick academic returns, he said.

The last category, but not the least in its numbers, is the limited-skill level, which comprises 100 per cent practical training. "This exists only on the job; institutions don't undertake training programmes for this level," Mr. Masri said, "and it usually comprises dropouts from compulsory schools in the country."

One, however, might look at vocational training from another perspective — identification by means of its various fields of specialisation. There is the industrial sector, comprising engineering, construction and electrical power training programmes; the agricultural sector and the services sector which includes paramedical, secretarial and office work programmes. Mr. Masri said.

A third way of categorising vocational training is by determining whether it is done institutionally or on the job. "In the institutional type, the trainee is a full-time student, who has very little to do with employment; He acquires his practical skills in the school or centre. In the other type, called in-plant training, the trainee is more or less employed. In other words, in-plant training is called on-the-job training," Mr. Masri said.

Where professionals and technicians are concerned, Jordan is exclusively institutional. The in-plant system, however, is still young. It was initiated only five years ago at the VTC, and makes use of institutional centres in the

country. "This is done with the cooperation of the Ministry of Education," Mr. Masri pointed out, adding that Jordan has been a pioneer in this aspect, "since this cooperation offers an integrated approach to the preparation of manpower in the country." Although Jordan has achieved a great deal in its vocational training programmes, the fact that any educational practical policy needs at least ten years to reap the projected results has been one of the bottlenecks of vocational training.

Labour mobility — considered a sacred right for every labourer — has brought on some negative consequences. Many industries suffer from the noticeable turnover rate, which is due to the migration of labourers to nearby countries where the pay is more alluring.

But, government officials cannot do anything about it, because if the outflux were to be restricted for one reason or another, Jordan would be faced with a surplus in its working corps, while Jordan would need another ten years to meet the requirements of its development projects, if doors were left open for labourers to leave.

Mr. Masri summed it up by saying: "It is a vicious circle. We cannot stop the outflux and, at the same time, we need to import foreign manpower to satisfy the country's needs."

When it all started in the 1970s, vocational training was still unpopular and considered menial. But, the initiation of development plans has toppled the social standards. Now, vocational training is actually "prestigious."

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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# NATIONAL

## American feminist offers ideas on equality for women in 1980s

By Samira Kawar

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Dr. Donna E. Shalala, the youngest president ever of the 110-year-old Hunter College in New York City, told an audience of 50 women on Saturday afternoon that women who are in positions of power should actively participate in achieving equality for other women.

Dr. Shalala was giving a lecture on the role of women in the 1980s at the invitation of the Jordanian Women's Union. She said that speaking from the point of view of an American woman in power, she felt that most feminist views are expressed by women who are out of power.

Two basic premises underlie the discussion of the role of women in the 1980s, she said. The first is that strategies made for and by women who have attained to positions of power, and are hence able to influence women's issues, should be more "comprehensive" to enable them to carry more weight. The second premise relating to enhancing the role of women in public life in the 1980s is that women in power cannot be considered to have made any significant feminist achievements, if they do not exert any efforts to help other women to advance — both collectively and individually.

To areas that must be central to any discussion of this subject are education and work, Dr. Shalala said. She stressed that any changes in favour of women in these two areas would in no way detract from the role of Arab women in the family.

Referring to the difficulties faced by working women all over the world, she pointed out that although more women were joining the workforce, they are assigned less well-paid jobs than men, often receiving lower salaries than men for the same job. This, she said, has served to pit many women throughout the

world below the poverty line, so that the problems of women and poverty go hand-in-hand.

As an indication of the trend among U.S. women towards joining the workforce, Dr. Shalala said that now only 16 per cent of U.S. households are conventional "nuclear" families, in which the wife remains in the home without taking up employment. Nevertheless, she said, there has not been enough change on the professional scene to enable many women to get well-paid, challenging and promising jobs.

Most women, Dr. Shalala said, still get "dead-end, low-level jobs with few chances of promotion." It is here that Dr. Shalala feels that women who have attained positions of power and responsibility can help, by pressing for legal reforms and organisational restructuring to offer women equal professional opportunities.

Married women with family responsibilities are often discriminated against professionally because of their family commitments, Dr. Shalala said. On the other hand, professionally dedicated women are often accused by their families of neglecting their home obligations. Those who manage to keep up with both professional and family commitments often do so at their own personal expense, and end up by being accused all round of "letting themselves go," Dr. Shalala said.

### Reform the workplace

According to Dr. Shalala, the answer to this dilemma lies in reforms at work, so that family ties and work commitments do not compete, but go hand-in-hand. She expressed the opinion that places of employment should be organised in such a way as to provide comfort leisure and facilities such as day-care centres, so that family commitments will not lead to the "professional paralysis" of working wives and mothers. "It is the workplace that should reform, not women," Dr. Shalala said.

## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

### 192 cooking oil gallons confiscated

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (Petra) — A committee from the Ministry of Supply, in cooperation with a representative from Amman Municipality, has confiscated 192 gallons of cooking oil from a warehouse in Souk Al Sukkar, according to a ministry official. He said the quantity would be destroyed because the oil was found not fit for human consumption. He explained that the expiry date on the use of the oil has long elapsed. He said there was no danger to the public since the shipment was confiscated before any of it could be sold. He stressed that Ministry of Supply inspectors regularly inspect warehouses and stores in Amman to make sure of the quality and prices of foodstuffs.

### Badran receives Atiqi

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (J.T.) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran conferred in his office today Mr. Abdul Rahman Salem Al Atiqi, economic affairs adviser to the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah. The meeting was attended by Finance Minister Salem Masa'leh. Mr. Atiqi arrived here last night on a private visit which will last several days. He owns a residence in Salt. Mr. Badran also received Mr. Hani Al Khasawneh, Jordan's ambassador to the Soviet Union and later received Amman Mayor Isam Al Ajlouni, Mr. Hamdalla Al Nabulsi, the Housing Corporation director and Mr. Mohammad Kailani, director of the Amman Water and Sewerage Authority.

### NCC to consider municipal law, loans

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (Petra) — The National Consultative Council (NCC) holds a regular session tomorrow to study a report by its legal committee on a draft amendment to the country's municipal law. The council is also expected to refer a number of draft laws covering agreements, concluded between the government and several funds to finance Jordanian development projects, to its financial committee for further study in preparation for endorsement. Among these agreements is one for a \$25 million loan from the World Bank, which is to be used for finance electricity projects in Jordan.

### Needy get JD 18,358 from Zakat Fund

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (Petra) — Needy families in Jordan received JD 18,358 from the Zakat Fund in 1981, a spokesman for the fund said today. Benevolent donors have contributed a total of JD 21,318 to the Zakat Fund during the past year, he said.

### Awqaf to build, complete 248 mosques

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (J.T.) — The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic and Holy Places Affairs has drawn up a plan to build and complete 248 mosques in Jordan, Al Ra'i newspaper reported today. According to the plan, two large mosques will be built in Ma'an and Aqaba, 88 mosques will be completed in various parts of Jordan and 158 mosques will be built in Amman, Zarqa, Irbid, Ma'an, Al Kurah, the Jordan Valley, Salt, Ajloun, Tafleeh, Matraq, Karak and Madaba. The project will cost JD 1.68 million of which JD 1.25 million will come in donations.

### Citizenship applications approved

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (J.T.) — The cabinet today granted Jordanian citizenship to 19 Arab expatriates of Palestinian origin, in addition to a Lebanese, a Syrian and a Saudi Arabian. The cabinet also approved a request by a Jordanian national to relinquish his citizenship for an Austrian citizenship.

## 'Allan centre starts two training courses

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (Petra) — The Princess Rahma Community Centre at Allan today opened two training courses, one in typing and the other in dress-making and weaving, for girls living in the town of Allan and neighbouring villages.

Altogether 15 girls are attending the 11-month course in dress-making and weaving. Ten other girls are attending the four-month typing training course.

A spokesman for the centre said transport facilities will be provided for the trainees.

The Allan centre also opened today a children's club at the village of Umm Al 'Amad south of here. The club accommodates 30 children from the village aged between three and five. Allan centre provided the club with furniture while the Umm Al 'Amad village council is providing the nurse to take charge of the club and the children.

The 22 participants in the five-day seminar will receive lectures on the planning of cities and villages, building, licences, indemnities and regional planning.

## Today's Weather

It will be partly cloudy, with slight rise in temperature, and winds will be westerly moderate. In Aqaba, the winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	4	14
Aqaba	10	21
Deserts	2	15
Jordan Valley	12	20

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 12, Aqaba 20. Humidity readings: Amman 60 per cent, Aqaba 15 per cent.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Exhibitions

- Paintings by Mohammad Wafa Sinnu, at the Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts.
- The Canadian Photography Exhibition, at the Jordan International Hotel.
- Architect and Computer (A Man - Machine - System), an exhibition by the Goethe Institute with the Association of Engineers, at the Professional Associations Complex in Shmeisani.

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## Queen Noor to graduate nurses

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (Petra) — A ceremony will be held under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor at Al Hussein Youth City's Palace of Culture tomorrow for the graduation of the 27th class of midwives, the 26th class of nurses and the fourth class of nurses specialising in midwifery.

The graduates, 46 nurses, 18 midwives and nine nurses with midwifery specialisation, will receive diplomas from Queen Noor at the ceremony organised by the Ministry of Health.

The graduates were turned out from the Jordanian Nursing College which was established in 1953.

## 69 end geographic centre training



AMMAN, Jan. 10 (Petra) — The fourth class of students at the Jordan National Geographic Centre (JNGC) graduated today at a ceremony held under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The centre's director, Col. Ra'fat Al Majali, made a speech on the occasion outlining JNGC's achievement, especially in connection with producing maps and plans for Jordanian towns and villages, and preparing various types of maps for use by government departments.

He also paid tribute to cooperation between



## YWCA Choir seeks more talent for Spring show

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (J.T.) — The YWCA Choir, coming off a highly acclaimed series of Christmas concerts, has started making plans for a 1982 Spring Concert, and will begin rehearsals for it this week.

The choir, under the direction of Mr. Karim Bawab, will hold rehearsals every Tuesday evening at the YWCA hall, near Third Circle, Jabal Amman. The first rehearsal will be Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1982 from 8-10 p.m.

Membership in the choir is open to all people with an interest in singing, and any prospective new members are asked to attend the Tuesday rehearsal.

## 7,144 work permits issued in December

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (J.T.) — Ministry of Labour employment offices issued 7,144 work permits last month.

These included 4,967 work permit in Amman, 1,270 permits in Aqaba, 208 in Irbid, 476 in Zarqa, 130 in Ma'an, 81 in Salt and 12 in Deir Alla.

## JORDAN TIMES Tel: 67171

### ARE YOU...

Staging a play? Putting on a concert? Delivering a lecture? Organising any non-profit activity open to the public?

Do you have any kind of event to announce to the Jordan Times' readers? The What's Going On listing is always open to receive entries, preferably written ones, in English or Arabic... free of charge.

Entries should be received at the Jordan Times office, by hand or by mail, at least 24 hours before the scheduled event.

Let us know!

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (Petra) — Several disabled children from Al Hussein Society for the Rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped today visited the exhibition of paintings by disabled Lebanese artist Mohammad Wafa Sinnu, held at the Jordan National Gallery. The exhibition was opened last Thursday under the auspices of Her Majesty Queen Noor. The children saw Mr. Sinnu demonstrate his painting talent (photo). The exhibition is part of the activities of the International Year of the Disabled.

## CONDOLENCES

The management of Electro-Mechanical International, on behalf of all its employees, expresses its deep sympathy to Kumho Construction and Engineering Inc. on the recent tragic loss of their

### Mr. CHUNG JONG YUN

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Tickets price JD 5, available in advance at the British Council centre.



# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Good luck

**THE AGREEMENT** between the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen -- more commonly referred to as North and South Yemen -- on a draft constitution as the basis of merging the two states into a single country will be greeted by both satisfaction and scepticism in the Arab World. The satisfaction stems from the feeling that the initial path towards greater coordination and cooperation among the individual Arab states seems to pass naturally through small-scale, localised integration efforts such as this. The scepticism derives from the chronic inability of attempts of this sort to survive past the incubation stage. The two Yemens have been talking about unification for more years than we would like to recall. Yet we are certain that we reflect the feelings of the overwhelming majority of Arabs when we say that this latest attempt deserves the support and encouragement of all people in the Arab World.

The interesting trend that has developed in the past decade has been to institute people-to-people ties among Arab states that have proved themselves virtually impervious to subsequent political differences among the countries involved. This is a sign of political maturity and farsightedness that should augur well for the future of the Arab World and all of us who believe in the concept of Arabism and unified Arab action. We hope the leaders of all the people of Yemen continue on the same road that others have travelled before them, and build upon the lessons of the past by starting with practical, realistic policies that can be expanded and strengthened in the future.

## DE FACTONOMICS

### Readings in the 1982 Government budget

By T.A. Jaber

The 1982 budget of the Jordan Government was approved last week by the relevant authorities. Thus, we have started our fiscal year on time with a development-oriented expansionary budget.

In Jordan, as in many other developing countries, the government budget is the most important annual economic document in terms of its weight and widespread effect on the national economic activities. It reveals many government policies and actions during the year under consideration.

Among such policies include taxation, foreign and local borrowing, expansion of government services, level of employment in the government machinery, developmental expenditures, major development projects, deficit financing, inflationary impact, and others.

One can even calculate from the budget document the number of cars to be purchased by the government, the number of schools, clinics and offices to be built, the length of new roads, additional computer facilities, and many other detailed information which are useful for economic analysis and which provide a summary of business possibilities for private enterprises.

Accordingly, the 1982 budget should be duly assessed. An additional justification for its importance is the fact that the budget comes as the first one to be formulated in the light of the second five-year development plan 1981-85 and thus reflects the plan's priorities and magnitude.

We recall that the plan was not adopted on time but rather delayed for a full year. Since we consider in Jordan that the government budget stands for the annual development plan, the 1981 budget was prepared in the absence

of the five-year plan but on the basis of on-going projects.

What more can we read in the 1982 budget?

When discussing a budget, one is tempted to consider first its volume. The volume of budget has been increasing in the last few years at a rate higher than the rate of inflation. The 1982 budget amounts to \$2.4 billion and increased by 20 per cent over the previous year. Taking the average rate of inflation of 10 per cent annually, this year's budget records a real increase of the same rate.

Distinction should be made between the consumption and the investment portions of the budget. While current expenditure is rising by 16 per cent, capital expenditure increases by 26 per cent, representing another favourable trend in the government fiscal policy.

The present budget classification does not end itself to a direct identification of the developmental expenditures. This requires a detailed study of each item and a reclassification which a researcher can do with after making assumptions.

However, an approximate figure for such expenditure can be derived from the total capital spending minus repayments of debts. The resulting amount of JD 331 million comes very close to the government investment commitment in the plan. This is also another positive aspect of the 1982 budget.

The Jordanian Government's capacity to generate local revenues is remarkable. An increasing portion of the current expenditure is being met by local revenues, a target which has been always in the minds of policymakers. However, the income tax estimates are still below our potential

and some modern techniques should be used to gather more information on taxable incomes. Custom revenues move almost in regression with the value of imports.

Revenue transfers from the Central Bank are the third most important local source. If we also take into account the Bank's advances of JD 100 million to the government and its portfolio of treasury bills and bonds, the Bank stands as a major financier of the treasury.

Another trend that can be noted in the budget is the large capital allocation for the public corporations and institutions vis-a-vis the government ministries and departments except ministries of public works, transport and finance. For the last ministry, the bulk of its capital allocations are geared towards debt repayments and financial contributions to other agencies. No wonder then to note the pressure to branch out of the government direct machinery into public corporations.

The budget continues also to have a physical bias, namely, the allocation of increasing funds for the sectors and projects which involve construction and the purchase of materials and equipments. While on the other hand, it does not offer new inducements to attract and retain the needed qualified personnel.

Of course, the wage bill is a major component in the budget, but the quality of government services needs more attention, even if it was at the expense of some physical accumulation.

There is a lot to read in the budget document. One may concentrate on its developmental impact, its subsidy content, its deficit, its dichotomy... etc. In this commentary, I have touched on some of its overall aspects.

## Arab views on security

By Dr. Khalil Salim

*The following article is adapted from a lecture delivered by the author in Rome last month at an international conference organised by the Financial Times newspaper of London. The conference, to discuss global economic and political issues, was attended by senior government officials and private sector leaders from Europe, North America and the Third World. Dr. Khalil Salim was asked to address the gathering in his capacity as Secretary General of the Arab Thought Forum, the pan-Arab research institute recently established with its headquarters in Amman. Dr. Salim is General Manager of the Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan) and a member of the National Co-operative Council.*

The Declaration stipulated: "it being understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine".

The three decades of the British Mandate in Palestine witnessed all kinds of prejudiced and discriminatory measures against the Palestinian Arabs in favour of transforming the "national home" into a "national state". The repercussions of the British policies in Palestine were eloquently described by the Right Honourable Mr. Ernest Bevin, then Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons debate on Jan. 26, 1949. He said: "The (Palestinian) Arabs feel as profoundly as the Jews that in the problem of Palestine, right is on their side. They consider that for the Arab population, which has been occupying Palestine for more than 20 centuries, to be turned out of their lands and homes to make way for another race is a profound injustice. We understand how this strikes the Arabs, all the Arab people, not only their Governments, and we should consider how the British people would have reacted if a similar demand had been on us. Suppose we had been asked to give up a slice of Scotland, Wales or Cornwall to another race, and the present inhabitants had been compelled to make way. I think there, might have been trouble in this House, and possibly outside.....

"The (Palestinian) Arabs believe that for what they regard as a new and an alien state to be carved out of Arab Land by a foreign force, against the wishes and over the protests of the inhabitants, is a profound injustice. The (Palestinian) Arabs believe that it is contrary to the right of self-determination and to the principles of the United Nations. I am giving the House and the country their arguments, because there is so much propaganda on the other side, and I think it is sometimes forgotten that the (Palestinian) Arabs are in the world. They point to the fact that since Britain gave up the mandate... 500,000 (Palestinian) Arabs have been driven from their homes. In Jaffa, which was an Arab town of 70,000 allotted to the (Palestinian) Arabs by the Assembly Resolution of 1947, there are now, so I am informed, only 5000 Arabs....

"The fact is that 500,000 (Palestinian) Arabs are gone; they are refugees, and I do not think they walked out voluntarily.... Do let us be fair and just. If we proceed on those lines, then I think that in the end we shall get a solution, but I must state the facts and the fact is that there are over 500,000 (Palestinian) Arab refugees, and the marvel to me is that the conscience of the world has been so little stirred over that tragedy. I hate the refugee problem. I think that the driving of poor innocent people from their homes, whether it is in Germany by Hitler, or by anybody else, and making the ordinary working people of the place suffer, is a crime, and we really ought to join together to stop it if we can."

The Balfour Declaration in 1917 was the earliest Western commitment to the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine. Unjust as it was, the Declaration took notice of the fact that the Jewish people in Palestine were less than 5% of the total number of Palestinian Arabs and owned less than 2% of the land.

military aid. Israel was always portrayed as the small peace-loving country in a vast, antagonistic Arab World. It was the underdog, and as such, it was accorded overwhelming sympathy and support. To protect its people from imaginary Arab threats, and to ensure, at all times, its military supremacy, Israel was provided with arsenals of armaments and with the most modern technological devices and weapons. In its wars with the Arabs, which Israel started under different pretenses, it came out victorious; it exploited its victories to expand the territories allotted to it under the U.N. Resolutions which created Israel. Now, Israel occupies the total area of Palestine. In addition, Israel occupies Egyptian, Syrian and Lebanese territories.

Where are the three and half million Palestinians descendants of the "non-Jewish communities" who inhabited Palestine and owned its land in 1917? If the R.H. Mr. Bevin were alive today, he would be shocked to see, thirty years later, the serious aggravation of this tragedy. The number of Palestinian refugees and displaced persons has doubled; at least two million Palestinians are in diaspora. Arab Palestinians in Israel are treated as second or third class citizens.

Arab Palestinians in East Jerusalem, the West Bank and Gaza are denied, under Israeli occupation, their human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Israeli Military Authorities demolish Palestinians' homes, expropriate their lands, close their schools and universities, suppress their cultural identity, defame their holy places, shoot their school children, imprison their young and old, torture men and women, deport their leaders from their homeland and massacre innocent people by massive land and air raids. All these criminal acts, in a cruelly ironic way reminiscent of the Nazis, are committed in the name of Israeli security. The mushrooming of settlements in the Occupied Territories is reconciled by the same logic.

If any Palestinian rebels against these oppressive measures, and tries to call the attention of the world's conscience to his existence, plight and rights, he is labelled a "terrorist" and stigmatized with all the horrors and evils of terrorism. Under other circumstances, such a revolutionary is called a "liberator" or a "freedom fighter". The irony of the matter is the refusal of Mr. Begin to meet with Mr. Arafat, as though the world has totally forgotten Mr. Begin's association with Deir Yassin's massacre, or the blowing up of the King David Hotel, or the assassination of Lord Moyne and Count Bernadotte, or so many other acts of Zionist terror in the 1930's and 1940's that launched the modern era of violence in Palestine.

The liquidation of so many Palestinian leaders, intellectuals and journalists, by Mossad the Israeli Intelligence Agency, are not "terrorist" crimes, they are sheer defiance of Israel's security. Israel has the guts to use the same justification for flying American planes

to bombard school children in Egypt, or the nuclear reactor in Baghdad, or ordinary civilians in Beirut. With the United States's support, Israel's arm has become very long, and I do not think that an even-handed American policy can twist it.

We are told by an Israeli expert, that "occasionally Begin lapses into the jargon of "security" as a rationale for Israeli possession of the occupied territories, thereby blurring the historical grounds of his policy. It is true that Begin does believe that the security of Israel requires the holding of these territories, but... he refers to the security of "Eretz Israel" and not the Israel of the pre-1967 "green line". He needs to hold onto the West Bank and Gaza in order to maintain the security of Israel, of which the West Bank and Gaza are a part. With Begin, the security rationale does not therefore dislodge the more fundamental argument from historical right; it follows from it and is subordinate to it".

With the exception of Israel and the United States, the whole family of nations have deplored the acquisition of land through military force; have recognised the plight of the Palestinian people and called for giving them the opportunity of exercising their human rights, including the right to self-determination and establishing their state in their homeland, Palestine. Israel lends a deaf ear to such international wisdom.

Under the Camp David Agreement, the Palestinians, living under oppressive Israeli occupation, are offered "autonomy" which is proclaimed as an "autonomy applied only to the population but not to the territory". It is interpreted as the right to manage sewage systems, as not to elect representatives. It is noteworthy that after signing the agreement with Egypt, Israel stepped up both its settlements plans and military activities against the Palestinians and other Arab States. Jordan holds the view, like other Arab States, that it is the vast amount of military and economic supplies due to the Iranian-Iraqi war, to an extent that this war seems to be completely forgotten, if not encouraged. This should not mean that a long term option for the use of oil as a strategic weapon is not possible or cannot effectively.

3- The use of oil as a "strategic weapon" is rather doomed to failure, in the short run, by sharing oil supplies and stocks, freezing of monetary reserves, cutting food, technological and arms supplies, and perhaps by the rapid deployment of forces. Saudi Arabia increased its oil production to meet the actual shortage of oil supplies due to the Iranian-Iraqi war, to an extent that this war seems to be completely forgotten, if not encouraged. This should not mean that a long term option for the use of oil as a strategic weapon is not possible or cannot effectively.

4- The real threats to the steady flow of oil to the West are internal and external. The internal ones are fundamentalist revolutions, like the Iranian example; local wars, like the Iraqi-Iranian war; civil disturbances, like the Lebanon example; and popular undermining of oil installations. The Palestinians' frustrations and disappointments with the partisan policies of the United States have to be reckoned with in safeguarding the steady flow of oil to the West.

The external threats can take many forms, from many sources. The Americans try to exaggerate the Soviet threat, especially after the intervention of Russian troops in Afghanistan. The Muslims and Arabs deplore this intervention, and convincing them that their shares in the fruits of peace are fair and abundant. The Fatah Plan is an attempt towards this end.

Whether in the Middle East, Europe or the United States, man remains the center of gravity: his human rights, welfare and prosperity must remain our major concern.

views on this matter might be recalled. He advised that:

a- "The Gulf (must be) declared a "neutral Zone" by super powers with guarantees of non-interference. It would be in their own interest to do so, otherwise collision is almost inevitable.

b- "The defence of the Gulf (must be) left to the States of the Gulf..."

c- The Gulf States, in their turn, guarantee an uninterrupted oil supply to their customers...

d- To avoid any possibility of an oil embargo, or the use of oil as a strategic economic weapon, the Super Powers, and particularly the United States, concentrate on the early and honourable solution to the problem of Palestine...

e- As the world we live in is by no means a "Cloud Cuckoo Land", a Gulf State should be encouraged to call for assistance from a super or medium power if their independence and natural integrity is threatened..."

The problem of security in the Middle East is rather complex and difficult to resolve in the absence of a comprehensive, lasting and just Arab-Israeli peace in the Area. It is our obligation to wage against a militaristic concept of security through geography and the occupation and colonisation of land. Modern technological arms render this security inadequate and charged with more risks and dangers. We must wage against security through power, suppression in the battlefield, nuclear options and bi-lateral pacts with external super powers. Absolute power corrupts absolutely. An arms race in the region will not only waste resources which are badly needed for development; it will involve the Middle East in any East-West confrontation, and it will put human lives & development projects at the mercy of the press of a button.

We hope to see the United States recognise the legitimate rights of the Palestinians to self-determination and statehood, look to the security problem as equally reciprocal to both Israelis & Palestinians, and cut its support to Israeli aggression and expansion in return for which Israel could expect the only lasting form of security that is tested and sanctioned by history: security by acceptance and recognition by one's neighbours.

We hope to see Europe continue urgently to work toward a political settlement on the basis of the Venice Declaration, move from principles to their practical implementation, and provide the necessary guarantees of peace which should be specific, precise, contractual, public, automatic, reliable, reciprocal and multilateral.

These guarantees should also be positive in allaying fears of expansion, and vulnerability and mutual suspicion, according all parties a sense of security, and convincing them that their shares in the fruits of peace are fair and abundant. The Fatah Plan is an attempt towards this end.

Whether in the Middle East, Europe or the United States, man remains the center of gravity: his human rights, welfare and prosperity must remain our major concern.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

### History may repeat itself

**AL DUSTOUR:** The Italian foreign minister ended his talks and discussions with Jordanian officials yesterday. When he met with His Majesty King Hussein he understood the hopes Jordan pins on the European Community's support for the efforts to establish a peace based on justice. He also realized that Jordan expects Italy to do its best in crystallising a new European stand and in preventing an explosion in the region. Italy and its partners understand that if such an explosion takes place Europe will be the first to be harmed by its results.

The Italian foreign minister has stressed that Italy is committed to the Venice Declaration but this statement does not relieve Italy from exerting efforts to convince the rest of the European Community of returning to the spirit of the Venice Declaration in dealing with the crux of the issue, namely the Palestinian issue and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. This is the crux of the conflict which international Zionism is trying to press all international parties not to deal with. International Zionism is doing its best not to permit the international community to deal with the issue in light of the values and the principles upon which the United Nations was founded - the principles and values which guaranteed the peoples right to self-determination.

Europe, like the Arab World, is suffering from division and foreign influence. Europe has had historical ties with the Arab World. These ties have been important for both the Arabs and the Europeans.

Historians say that Arab civilisation entered Europe through the Italian islands. Is there a chance for history to repeat itself? Will Europe understand the rights of the Arabs and its commitment thereto through Italy? We hope that the reversal of the French stand will not impose a setback on the other contacts and dialogues established between Europe and the Arab World.

### Italy can save the day

**AL RAII:** The Jordanian-Italian talks, held on the occasion of the visit paid to Jordan by Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, were of a unique standard expressing the good relations that link the two friendly countries.

The Italian minister was briefed by His Majesty King Hussein on the firm Arab stand. The King reviewed the development of the Palestinian issue and its importance as a central issue and the indispensable principles for establishing the just and comprehensive peace in the region. The King also spoke about the importance of the Italian role in bringing about a European effort, thus stressing the Arab view of what Italy can do, within the framework of the European group, in order to move Europe towards the establishment of real peace in the region and the consolidation of the European understanding that the aggressive Israeli practices will not affect the Arabs only but the Europeans as well.

It is only fair to say that the Italian minister's assurance that Italy and the European Community are committed to the Venice Declaration must be looked at as an Italian effort to alleviate the Arab anxiety caused by the statements of French Minister of External Affairs Claude Cheysson when he visited Israel.

But the fact remains that the European Community is called upon to put the effort into practice in order to strengthen the Arab confidence in the European role.

The Jordanian-Italian relations have been characterised by mutual trust and respect. They have the chance to grow now, particularly by Italy's participation in Jordan's development projects.

These positive relations and Italy's role in crystallising a positive European stand will have a good influence on Italian-Arab relation in the Arab region.

## ECONOMY

# Brandt Commission pledges to bridge haves and have-nots

KUWAIT, Jan. 10 (R) — The Brandt Commission on world development pledged today to continue its campaign to narrow the economic gap between the rich and poor countries of the world. The commission's chairman, former West German chancellor Willy Brandt said it would meet

once or twice more this year. A communiqué issued today after a two-day commission meeting said members were so concerned with the need for urgent action they agreed to examine ways to advance a new, updated emergency programme for the Third World.

## Islamic commission to discuss 60 proposals of joint venture

KARACHI, Jan. 10 (A.P.) — The Islamic Commission for Economic Affairs set up by the Islamic foreign ministers conference last year will consider 60 joint venture proposals at its meeting scheduled Jan. 16-19 Tripoli, according to an official of the Karachi-based International Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Commodity Exchange.

Samp C. Onaran of Turkey, before leaving for Jeddah Friday, told reporters the purpose of this proposed meeting of commission is to seek financial backing for these projects from the Islamic Development Fund based in Jeddah.

Mr. Onaran, secretary-general of the International Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Commodity Exchange, said he would hold discussions with officials of the Islamic Secretariat prior to the Tripoli meeting next week.

He said, before his departure, that of the 60 joint projects proposals selected for consideration, 20 have been submitted by private and public sectors in Pakistan.

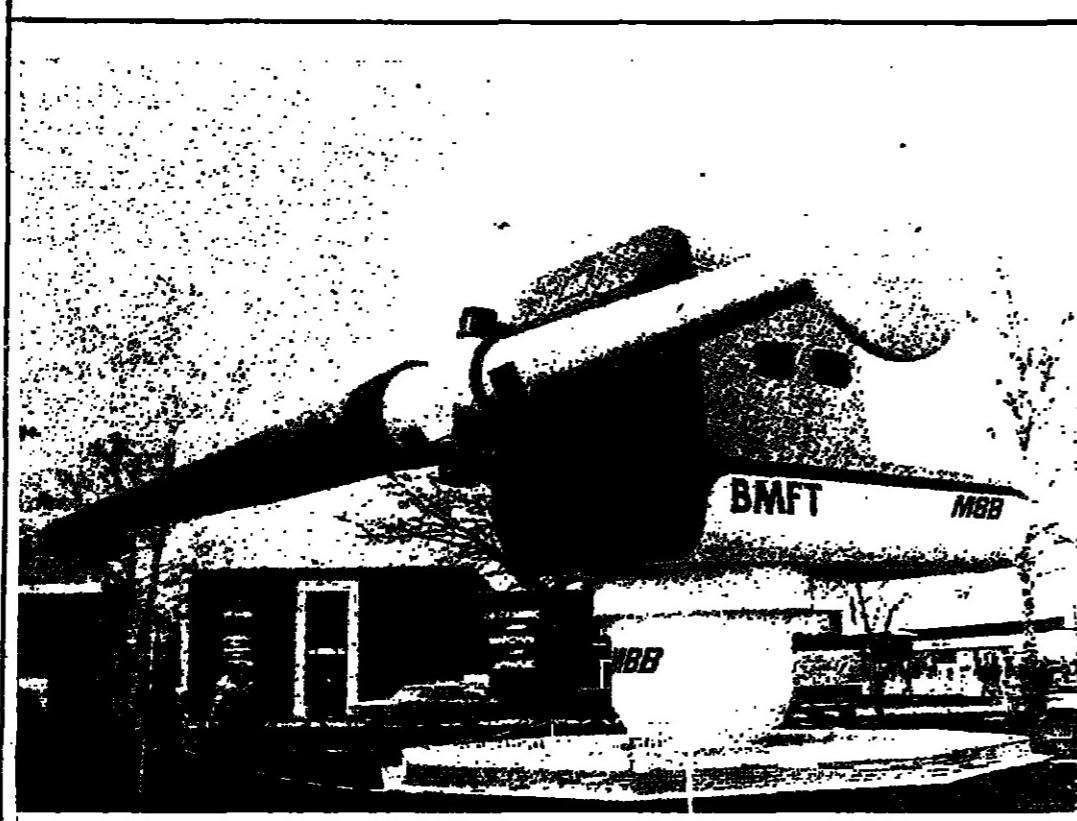
Mr. Onaran said the Islamic foreign ministers conference scheduled to meet in Islamabad Feb. 14-17 will consider not only

recommendations of the Tripoli meeting of the economic commission, but would also take up industrial projects proposed by the Pakistan government for which financial assistance is needed.

In the meantime, the Islamic

chamber was conducting studies to identify the existing industrial capacity in each Islamic country and secondly to determine different sectors for investments within Islamic countries. The studies are in an advanced stage, Mr. Onaran said.

### Wind power energy alternative



BONN (DAD) — This wind power prototype, backed by the Bonn Ministry of Research and Technology, has an estimated annual output of 17-22m kilowatts. It would save the equivalent of 5,000-7,000 tons of coal and reduce dependence on energy imports. The wind is ready to harness along the North Sea and Baltic coastlines of the Federal Republic of Germany, but too many wind power stations would be an eyesore, conservationists warn.

## New oil find in Venezuela

CARACAS, Jan. 10 (A.P.) — Corpoven, a subsidiary of the national oil monopoly Petroleos de Venezuela, announced the discovery of a new well in a little-developed region just west of productive Lake Maracaibo, in western Venezuela.

The well yields 2,400 barrels per day of 26.6-degree API crude in initial tests, the company said. It added that the petroleum does not contain hydrosulfuric acid.

The wind is ready to harness along the North Sea and Baltic coastlines of the Federal Republic of Germany, but too many wind power stations would be an eyesore, conservationists warn.

# Uranium: China opens the door to the West

By Alain Cass

**China's decision to lift the veil of secrecy from its uranium sector and propose large-scale collaboration with the West is of historic importance.**

Extensive discussions have already been held with the EEC and, for the first time ever, European officials have been allowed to visit Chinese uranium mines and refining facilities.

Talks are now under way which may lead to an exchange of workers, European assistance to China in developing this strategic sector and the possible sale of Chinese uranium to the Community.

Peking's decision to embark on such a programme must have been painfully difficult in more ways than one.

In the first place it drives a horse and cart through the cherished policy of self-reliance. A heady debate is currently under way in China about the extent to which the country's drive for modernisation should be fuelled by foreign help. The issue of whether China should develop its nuclear industry and, if so, whether it should rely on Western expertise in doing so is at the heart of this debate.

The argument is not merely theoretical. China faces an energy crisis brought on by declining oil production, falling coal output and chronic inefficiency in the use of energy resources.

The World Bank estimates that oil output — around 106 million

tonnes this year — could fall to 100 million in 1985 and 95 million tonnes in 1990. The decision to allow foreign companies to prospect in the South China Sea means that the prospects for the 1990s look much brighter. But the immediate future is bleak and China could even become a net oil importer by 1990.

Another powerful argument against developing nuclear power in China is the need to boost coal output. Coal contributes about 70 per cent of total commercial energy. Output fell to 620 million tonnes last year and, although some new investments are planned over the next five years, production is unlikely to exceed 730 million tonnes by 1985 and 900 million by 1990.

China has huge reserves of coal but a major spending programme will be needed to keep production at levels sufficient to fuel even a moderate rate of economic growth.

There are also those in China who argue that nuclear power is unsafe — or at least not safe enough — and that more research is needed. China has its anti-nuclear lobby.

Perhaps the most potent argument is that developing uranium for peaceful purposes and building nuclear power stations will in-

evitably hand over a strategic sector to foreigners at a time when China is desperately short of foreign exchange and should be aiming at a more modest rate of economic growth firmly rooted in its own resources.

The likelihood is that if China decides to push ahead with the development of its uranium sector it will do so largely for export and not for use in an expanded nuclear power programme of its own.

The plan to enlist the European Community's help in developing China's potentially huge uranium sector still has a number of hurdles to clear, but all the signs are that both sides want it to work. A preliminary agreement may be reached when Viscount Etienne Davignon, the EEC's energy chief, visits Peking in the spring.

Despite the present glut on the world uranium market, EEC officials handling the negotiations are arguing strongly that China could become a stable, long-term supplier of reasonably cheap uranium.

Reports that China recently embarked on the sale of "un-srieguarded uranium" to a number of countries are unlikely to prove an insurmountable stumbling-block.

It now seems likely that China sold a quantity of nuclear fuel to Argentina earlier this year. Some western officials also persist in believing that a similar sale was recently made to South Africa.

Of greater concern is the possibility that China may eventually flood the tightly-controlled uranium market with cheap exports. Chinese uranium deposits were shrouded in secrecy until 1975, when a Russian geologist who had worked in China before the break-

with Moscow in 1979 brought a comprehensive account of the country's mineral dep-

One reason why China is excessively sensitive to foreign companies is that its uranium industry deposits appear in the outer rim. Xinjiang province is the Soviet Union and Yunnan in the south.

China's increasing the quantity of uranium in the Buriqin basin is in People's Republic of China alone.

No figures for current stocks are available but it is known that China may be in the lead in the world's big league and a substantial amount of enriched nuclear fuel is present in military.

Western geologists for the first time have processed 1,000 tonnes of uranium a year. The trend is to what is known as purity uranium and shipped out by aircraft plant.

China's exclusively military uranium industry is bypassing the product "yellowcake", the accepted product in the world market. EEC help is to convert China's industry to produce yellowcake.

The quality of Chinese uranium is believed to be high and there are a number of commercial deposits bearing in mind.

The cost of extra-terrestrial to the Chinese fundamental concern next few years is its foreign exchange.

The only real question is whether the Chinese uranium industry will come into long-term generation of holiday-makers, galactic tours was born of down-to-earth fantasies.

"We've had people trying to register for space journeys for about 20 years," said Edmund Swinglehurst, group public relations manager for the worldwide travel firm.

— Financial Times

## JORDAN TELEVISION

### CHANNEL 3

5:30 Laurel and Hardy  
6:45 Children's Programme  
6:50 Children's Programme  
7:20 Local Programme  
7:30 Local Programme  
8:00 News in Arabic  
8:30 Arabic Series  
9:30 Panorama  
10:10 Variety Show  
11:10 News in Arabic

French Programme  
News in French  
News in Hebrew  
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## SPORTS

## Pakistan, W. Germany win Qualifying matches completed world hockey semifinals

BOMBAY, Jan. 10 (R) — West Germany scored an unexpected win over Australia on penalties in the semi-finals of the World Hockey Cup today while favourites Pakistan cruised to an easy 4-2 victory over the Netherlands. The two teams will meet in the final on Tuesday.

West Germany, down 2-1 at one stage, fought back grittily against Australia to square the match at 3-3 after two 15-minute periods of extra time. They went on to win the match on penalties, scoring eight to Australia's three.

The Australians, who outplayed West Germany for most of the match, were bitterly disappointed at the result.

Manager Alan Berry said he thought his team had played even better in extra time "but the corners did not go our way".

West Germany manager agreed that the Australians had played very well and attributed his team's

success to the number of penalty strokes played in indoor games at home.

Titleholders Pakistan, who led 3-1 at halftime, missed several easy chances but were still untroubled.

The dutch team fought back well in the second half, pulling back a goal, but Manzoor put the result beyond doubt 11 minutes from time when he converted his third penalty corner.

The Pakistan manager, Brigadier M.H. Atif, said later that although it had been a very good match Pakistan could have won by a bigger margin.

Captain Akhtar Rasoon conceded his team had missed chances. "But by the grace of God we won," he said.

In playoff matches today New Zealand beat Poland 6-1 to secure seventh place and Spain took 11th place with a 3-0 win over Argentina.

## Five newcomers to World Cup finals

LONDON, Jan. 10 (R) — Qualifying matches for the 1982 World Cup soccer finals were completed today with 81 tales of crushed ambition to set against 22 success stories.

A total of 103 countries competed in the qualifying tournament, seeking places alongside hosts Spain and holders Argentina in the 24-nation finals which will run from June 13 to July 11.

During nearly two years of qualifying (there were 305 matches and four walkovers), great and small alike were united in failure. The Netherlands, runners up in 1974 and 1978, could finish only fourth in their European group while Fiji were beaten 13-0 by New Zealand, the heaviest defeat in World Cup history, as they bowed out.

China, on the verge of their first World Cup, also found New Zealand uncompromising opponents. The New Zealanders needed to beat Saudi Arabia 5-0 in their last scheduled qualifying game to force a play-off with China. They did just that and then defeated the Chinese 2-1 in Singapore today to claim the final qualifying berth.

It remains to be seen whether New Zealand's sporting links with South Africa cause problems in the coming weeks. The word boycott has already been mentioned in some quarters.

New Zealand are among five newcomers to the finals, the others being Kuwait, winners of the Asia-Oceania section. African qualifiers Algeria and Cameroun, and Honduras, who with El Salvador won through from the North and Central American and Caribbean section.

Reports suggest that Honduras will place a new star on the international footballing stage even if their team performance causes few ripples. Their captain Ramon Maradiaga is otherwise known as 'El Primitivo' and the ruggedness implied in his nickname apparently applies to his robust and highly effective midfield game.

The International Football Federation's technical study group reported after the 16-nation 1978 World Cup in Argentina that it would be advisable to reduce the number of finalists if a high standard of football were to be maintained.

But with other, more powerful pressure groups at large, their view has simply been noted and the 1982 finals will be contested by a record number of countries necessitating a 52-match programme compared with 38 four years ago.

The preliminary matches will be held between June 13, when holders Argentina play the opening fixture in Barcelona, and June 25. The six groups for these games will be drawn in Madrid next Saturday although there is little left to decide with all the teams having been seeded, six first seeds, six second and so on.

Considering the number of teams involved, and all the potential pitfalls and flashpoints, the organisers must be relieved that the qualifying tournament is off to a good start.

olded without any major problems.

New Zealand's stubbornness forced the qualifying schedule into extra time—matches should have been completed by December 31—but otherwise countries stuck to the timetable.

The absence of diplomatic ties between China and Saudi Arabia meant they met twice in Kuala Lumpur, while Costa Rica refused to travel to troubled El Salvador and conceded the match 2-0. In Africa, Egypt reached the last eight without playing a match after walkovers against Ghana and Libya, while Uganda withdrew from their match against Madagascar.

Violence broke out in Malta where a match against Poland was abandoned when spectators stoned officials and the referee and linesmen for the New Zealand-Kuwait match in Auckland ran a gauntlet of abuse and debris when the visitors won.

England's supporters enhanced their reputation for loutishness before, during and after the match against Switzerland in Basle last May and Spanish officials could have been excused a sigh of apprehension when the English team slipped into the finals. In Basle, the England fans indulged in fighting on the terraces and looting in the streets.

But mostly it was the football that made the news. Former champions West Germany and Brazil reached the finals by winning all their qualifying games, the Germans with 100%.

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Considering the number of teams involved, and all the potential pitfalls and flashpoints, the organisers must be relieved that the qualifying tournament is off to a good start.

The New Zealanders will compete in the finals for the first time after staging a remarkable recovery to take part in today's match. They needed to beat Saudi Arabia by five goals in Riyadh last month to force a play-off with the Chinese and achieved that unlikely result with five first-half goals.

With so much at stake, the tie was a scrappy affair. Steve Woodin gave New Zealand the lead after 24 minutes and Wynton Rufer, a teenage striker on loan from English club Norwich City, made it 2-0 two minutes into the second half.

Huang Xiangdong scored from a free kick for China after 75 minutes and New Zealand defended desperately in the closing minutes to preserve their lead.

New Zealand played 15 matches, more than any other country, to reach the finals as runners up to Kuwait in the Asia-Oceania section. Their tally of 44 goals, which included a record 13-0 win over Fiji, was the high aggregate of the qualifying competition.

mans with the extravagant record of 33 goals for and three against.

Peru showed that seasoned skills can be as effective as youth venerable team, led by 38-year-old Hector Chumpitaz, eliminated much-trumpeted Uruguay who earlier in the year had won the Gold Cup for past and present world champions.

The Soviet Union raised the prospect of a communist country winning the World Cup for the first time by dominating their group. They have brilliant attackers such as Ramas Shengelia and Oleg Blokhin and a defence that conceded only two goals in eight qualifying games.

Yugoslavia, too, looked an emerging force as they finished ahead of Italy in their group. Scotland qualified for the finals for a third successive time and Belgium won the group in which France and Ireland also finished ahead of the Dutch.

### Qualifiers

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN  
1981 by Chicago Tribune

East-West vulnerable. West deals.

**NORTH**  
♦ A K 6  
♦ K Q J 9 6 3  
♦ 4  
♦ 10 9 3

**WEST**      **EAST**  
♦ 9      ♠ 10 8 4 3  
♦ A 8      ♠ 7 5 2  
♦ K J 10 8 6 5      ♠ 7  
♦ K J 7 4      ♠ A Q 8 5 2

**SOUTH**  
♦ Q J 7 5 2  
♦ 10 4  
♦ A Q 9 9 2  
♦ 6

The bidding:  
West    North    East    South  
1 ♦    1 ♠    Pass    1 ♣  
Pass    3 ♦    Pass    4 ♦  
Pass    Pass    Pass    Opening lead: Nine of ♦.

Don't rush to play to the first trick. Take the time to plan your campaign. We know of no better advice to give you to improve your game.

Because of the one-suited nature of his hand, North correctly entered the fray with a simple overcall. When South introduced his suit freely, North showed his good hand with a jump and South ventured on to game.

West did not want to lead from his minor tenaces or into dummy's suit, so he attacked with a trump. Declarer won in dummy and led a

heart to the ten. West held up, but won the heart continuation. He shifted to a club. East won the ace and continued clubs, ruffed by South.

Declarer cashed the queen of spades, and had both defenders followed, that would have ended matter. But when West showed out, declarer could make little use of dummy's long hearts because East ruffed the fourth round of the suit. Declarer's only tricks were five trumps, two hearts and the ace of diamonds—down two.

Declarer drew the last trump and claims the two.

South should win the first trick in his hand and knock out the ace of hearts. Now South can ruff the second club and cross to dummy with the king of trumps. If both defenders follow, declarer draws the last trump and claims the balance.

When East turns up with four trumps, declarer abandons trumps and starts to run hearts. East can ruff whenever he wishes, but South simply overruffs, re-enters dummy with the ace of trumps, drawing East's last trump in the process, and cashes the rest of the hearts. Declarer comes to four trump tricks and an overruff, four hearts and the ace of diamonds.

## Gunhardt, Taroczy win World Doubles Tennis Championship

BIRMINGHAM, England, Jan. 10 (R) — Heinz Gunhardt of Switzerland and Hungarian Balazs Taroczy emerged from their relative obscurity as singles players to win the World Doubles Tennis Championship at the Exhibition Centre here today.

The European pair shared \$40,000 of the \$100,000 prize money after beating Texan Steve Denton and South Africa's Kevin Curren 6-7, 6-3, 7-5, 6-4 in the final of the eight-team competition.

Tunhardt and Taroczy remain just outside the top flight of singles players but they came together last year and are forming one of

the most formidable pairings in doubles.

Their 1981 successes included a straight-set victory in the final of the French Open in June and at the end of the year they were third in the Grand Prix rankings. They will meet Denton and Curren again in their opening match of the Grand Prix Masters in New York next Saturday.

As befits two men whose favourite surface is clay, Gunhardt and Taroczy play a game of deft touches, subtle changes of pace and disconcerting angles. It proved too potent a mixture today for their more muscular opponents.

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## FEATURES

# The Rolling Stones gather no moss in stone

**NEW YORK** — Nearly 20 years after they first instilled fear in many parents, the Rolling Stones now apparently pose more of a threat as tough competitors to other businessmen than as corruptors of youth.

The Stones have developed their musical style while honing their marketing skills so that their band of Rock and Roll, which arrived with the British pop music invasion of America in the 1960s, is selling better than ever.

Long portrayed as sex-obsessed links linked to anarchy and danger, the Stones have recently been described in the American media as "mellow," "nearly middle-aged" and "the greatest Rock and Roll band in the world."

But colleagues who have worked with them describe the Stones as clever businessmen who are aware of every deal made for them as well as dedicated musicians who work hard to please their fans. Their just concluded U.S. tour, which they played before more than two million people since the end of September, is reported to have been the most lucrative series of one-night-stands ever in the entertainment industry.

The tour itself is estimated to have grossed at least \$33 million and when record sales, T-shirts, souvenirs and other items are included, the gross approaches \$120 million.

Besides ticket sales, the Stones are receiving several million dollars from the Jovan Corporation in that Jovan and spokesmen for the group say is the first deal between rock group and a corporation. David Miller, advertising director for Jovan, would say only that the company's sponsorship

"They spend that money because their primary wish is to entertain their fans. They could entertain without the firecrackers, balloons, expensive set and gimmicks."

Apart from their desire to please their fans, the Stones are serious about making money.

"All the deals they've ever made have been understood by all members," said Mr. Ertegun, who has worked with the rolling stones for years. "They have a very active role."

"They're well aware of what deals are made, licensing their names, logo, T-shirts... what the gross is, what the net is and so on."

"Mick Jagger is a very astute and intelligent person. He has a keen understanding of all aspects of our business," Mr. Ertegun

added. Part of the business is not touring too often, selectively leaking information about their plans and

By the last concert in Hampton, Virginia, last week, the Stones had played 47 concerts to a total of 2.5 million people, a group sponsored outside.

"That secrecy, sneaking around, people love that," said a radio station programme manager in Providence, Rhode Island.

"Nothing about this tour has been normal. You don't sell out 60,000 seats in two hours," he added.

A promoter in the New York area, where tickets were sold through a lottery, said: "The response was overwhelming... we received well over half a million pieces of mail for 100,000 tickets."

— Reuters

*The Rolling Stones, the craze of the sixties, are still very much in demand. Their own brand of rock and roll, which arrived with the British pop music invasion of America in the sixties, is selling better than ever. The Stones just concluded a U.S. tour during which, it is estimated, they entertained an audience of more than two million.*

announcing events with a flourish. The 1981 tour was the first in three years.

keswoman said. Shortly before Jagger himself announced the beginning of the

## Time runs out for Year of the Dog

By Kay Tateishi

**TOKYO** — At midnight Dec. 31, Japan's bells rang in the year of the Dog, nearly the end of the cyclical parade of animals on the oriental zodiac.

The dog, according to the ancient legend on which the zodiac is based, was the 11th of 12 animals to visit the bedside of the dying Buddha. Each year in the cycle is named for one — the rat, ox, tiger, rabbit, dragon, snake, horse, sheep, monkey, cock, dog, and boar and each symbol is said to influence the personality and fortunes of people born in that year.

Thus, those born in 1970, 1958, 1946, 1934, 1922, 1910, 1898 and 1886 are likely to have qualities often ascribed to the dog.

The oriental zodiac is widely followed throughout Asia, and most countries follow the Chinese lunar calendar, on which new year's will fall Jan. 25, 1982. The exceptions are Japan, South Korea and the Philippines — the region's only Roman Catholic nation.

But even in Japan, which adopted the Western calendar in 1873 and is now one of the world's most

advanced industrial societies, customs and traditions survive from the lunar calendar with its animal zodiac, introduced from China in 861 A.D.

Many people still use it as a guide for such things as the planting of rice and other crops, choice of wedding days, naming of children, selection of sites for houses, even days suitable for travel abroad.

Pictures of dogs dominate new year's cards, calendars and posters. Miniature likenesses adorn shelves, windows and doorways, and are made into cakes and can-

dies.

According to the zodiac guide published by Takashima Ekiden, one of Japan's best-known soothsayers, 1982 looks nearly as dismal as 1981. He warns of more social and economic headaches and continuing turmoil. There

will also be need for "caution and patience" during the next 12 months, he says.

But the almanac has good words for people born in the Year of the Dog. It says they possess "noble traits" and a "deep sense of duty and loyalty." They are honest, inspire confidence and get along well with others. They are champions of justice, take up worthy causes and work doggedly to succeed.

The almanac warns, however, that at times dog people are faultfinders, sharp-tongued, selfish, stubborn and "capable of eccentric behaviour."

Some notable figures born in past years of the dog include American writer Kurt Vonnegut Jr., South African heart specialist Dr. Christian Barnard, "Peanuts" cartoonist Charles Schulz, French designer Pierre Cardin and explorer Jacques Yves Cousteau, Italian lyric soprano Renata Tebaldi, Italian actress Sophia Loren, and American actor Charles Bronson.

Dog years also have been years of major marine disasters.

They include the blowing up of the American battleship Maine in Havana Harbour in 1898, which marked the start of the Spanish-American war, the sinking of the French steamer La Bourgogne after a collision with the British ship Cromartyshire off Nova Scotia the same year, with 549 dead. The 1910 wreck of the French steamship General Charny off Minorca, Spain, with 200 lost, the sinking of the Japanese cruiser Nittaka off Kamchatka, with 300 lost, in 1922, and the 1970 sinking of the South Korean ferry Namnyong-Ho in the Korea Strait with 308 persons lost.

— Reuters

## Dr. Wdowiak's stardust

**BIRMINGHAM, Alabama (A.P.)** — Stars are the stuff of dreams, of songs, poems and promises. But when Dr. Thomas Wdowiak reaches for the stars, he finds something more tangible by looking no farther than his own laboratory.

Dr. Wdowiak, an associate professor of astronomy at the University of Alabama in Birmingham, recently reported in the British scientific journal Nature that he has produced "star stuff"

a material remarkably similar to stardust, carbon-enriched particles spewed from stars thousands of light years distant.

After it is flung from stars, the dust forms dense interstellar clouds, where scientists believe other stars, planets, solar systems and — perhaps life itself — are born.

"Interestingly enough, this star dust has a smell not unlike synthetic rubber," Dr. Wdowiak said. "That's because the reactive molecules I'm working with are chains of carbon atoms similar to that found in synthetic rubber."

The researcher illuminated the carbon molecules with a tungsten lamp and found that the dust particles are capable of not only absorbing, but emitting light as well.

— Reuters

## THE BETTER HALF

By Vinson

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FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JAN. 11, 1982

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** This is your day to get together with those who can be helpful in making plans to have greater abundance in the future. The evening is fine for the entertainment of your choice.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) There could be a delay in matters you have counted on, but keep busy in other activities for the time being. Be patient.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Listen carefully to what an associate has to say because if you misunderstand this person, there could be trouble.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) You may begin the new week without the data you need, but later you can obtain the necessary information. Be logical.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) You could be in a self-pitying mood and this could prove destructive, so count your blessings and be logical.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) Try to change conditions around you so that you can have more success and happiness. Show more devotion to loved one.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Now is the time to hold steadfast to ideas that will help you gain your goals. Sidestep one who likes to gossip.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Showing others that you are good citizen is important today. Take time to study projects that could be profitable.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Engaging in new interests at this time could be dangerous, so wait for a better time. Don't neglect to pay your bills.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Be sure to keep promises you've made even though you are tempted to change your mind. Be less suspicious of others.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Find out what associates expect of you and do your best to please them. Make plans to have greater success.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You may feel like postponing an undesirable task, but this would be foolish of you. Keep busy and it will soon be behind you.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Some recreation you desire is fine, provided you don't empty your wallet. Be sure to take needed health treatments.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY . . .** he or she will be able to solve just about everything of a mechanical nature, but if your progeny becomes involved in emotional affairs, there could be headaches. Teach to be objective. There's a deep spiritual nature here.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## MAID WANTED

Manager of a Japanese company in Amman needs a maid who can do housework and speak English.

Please call tel. 44235 or 42368 Amman (Mr. Kudo or Abu Sharaf)

## ATTENTION... ATTENTION... ATTENTION...

### AGRICULTURAL MATERIALS CO. LTD

#### (MAQDADI)

#### Announces

the transfer of its head office to its new location

on Jabal Hussein, Khaled Ibn Al Walid Street, next to the Golden Loaf, near Ministry of Interior Circle.

Tel. 68973

## ATTENTION... ATTENTION..

### JORDAN T.V.

#### Programme Dep.

#### CHANNEL 6

#### Tonight

#### 10: p.m.

## Brideshead Revisited Episode 2

Exploring the glories of Brideshead, Carlos tells Sebastian that if it was his home he would never live anywhere else.

He begins to learn from Sebastian that being a member of a Catholic family has its trials.

Sebastian invites Carlos to his father Palazzo in Venice, where Lord Marchmain lives in voluntary exile with his mistress Cara

## THE Daily Crossword

By Kathryn Righter

ACROSS	23	Southem drink	49	Wheedle	13	Surfeits
1	Betting	considerations	52	A King of Naples	21	Oriental vessels
5	Having	primary importance	54	Capital of Guam	22	Bld.
10	Containers	14	30	Soul, in Hinduism	24	Obliterates
15	14	International disclosure	32	Poem	25	Competent
16	African antelope	33	32	Building material	26	game fish
17	Continent	34	Unit of weight	55	Viva —	
18	High: pref.	35	33	Doctors' org.	60	Liqueur
19	Cubes	36	34	org.	61	Spoon
20	Informal talk	37	35	Throws in the clink	62	Annoys
21	Pancakes	38	36	Fell	63	Corrosive
22	One-seeded fruit: var.	39	37	Spars	64	Quote
		40	38	Swiss artist	65	Shoemaker's model
		41	39	Glances	66	34
		42	40		35	Lacking spirit
		43	41		36	Increases
		44	42		37	Wooden pin
		45	43		38	39
		46	44		40	Tooth
		47	45		41	Gadget for removing footgear
		48	46		42	43
		49	47		44	Cooks slowly
		50	48		45	True
		51	49		46	Wing
		52	50		47	Survivor
		53	51		48	Criticize.
		54	52		49	In a way
		55	53		50	Greek marketplace
		56	54		51	Holts
		57	55		52	Orchestra instruments
		58	56		53	Reliquary
		59	5			

# WORLD

## Church, generals fail to see eye-to-eye over Polish crisis

SAW, Jan. 10 (R) — Poland's fifth week under martial law with signs that the Catholic church had made advances in persuading the military to give up power. Some sources said prospects had faded when minister Wojciech Jaruzelski Roman Catholic Primate Józef Glemp failed at a meeting to resolve their differences. Talks were believed to have been first since the army took over. The sources said the two sides made little progress on demands for immediate restoration of civil rights and the return of martial law.

Jak of progress was reflected in a bland statement by the news agency PAP, which said the two men exchanged on the current situation and intentions aiming at the restoration of life in Poland. In absence of all other independent organisations, the church played a pivotal role in since the military cracked down on Dec. 13.

The authorities still appear unconcerned and payrolls which it said were found at the movement's Warsaw branch.

In the background the television played music which could only be described as sinister.

The authorities have announced a minor easing of martial law restrictions on international flights and a partial reopening of universities.

Pre-censorship has been lifted for foreign correspondents but with a warning that they would bear the consequences if they transgressed martial law regulations.

These could include punishment for conveying what military authorities consider false or harmful information.

While announcing the changes the government declared it would not succumb to political pressure from the West and that Western economic sanctions would only prolong military rule.

The authorities still appear unconcerned.

### Czyrek arrives for Moscow talks

MOSCOW, Jan. 10 (A.P.) — Polish Foreign Minister Józef Czyrek arrived today in Moscow for meetings with Soviet leaders, the news agency TASS reported. He was met at the airport by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and other officials. Talks were expected to start tomorrow. Czyrek's visit to Moscow is the highest-level known contact between officials of the two countries since the imposition of martial law in Poland. Some observers believe his trip here is designed to present the case that the Polish government and Polish Communists Party are seeking business, as usual, despite martial law in Poland. Besides post as foreign minister, Mr. Czyrek is a member of the Bureau of the Polish United Workers Party (Polish Communist Party) and the secretary of the party's central committee. It is almost certain that Mr. Czyrek would brief Mr. Gromyko other Soviet officials, in detail, about the situation in Poland. Recent days, commentaries on Warsaw Radio have admitted the "counter-revolutionary enemy" in Poland has not been killed yet. Czyrek's arrival in Moscow came less than a week after a visit here by Polish Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Niestrzelczyk. While in Moscow, Mr. Niestrzelczyk signed a trade and transit protocol between the two countries for 1982.

sought the restoration of rights previously enjoyed by Solidarnosc under martial law suspended under martial law.

### Solidarity

hours after Archbishop Gen. Jaruzelski stated he ran a special "expose" of suspended trade union, dozens of expense accounts

### WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

#### Explosions at El Al, Lufthansa in Istanbul

ISTANBUL, Jan. 10 (R) — Two bombs exploded at the offices of Israeli airline El Al and the West German airline Lufthansa in Istanbul late last night, official sources said today. There were no casualties but considerable damage was caused. Officials declined to say who they believed carried out the attack. The organisation has so far publicly claimed responsibility. The El Al offices were bombed once last year, a rare act of violence in the city since the military seized power in October 1980.

#### to visit Romania, Czechoslovakia

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (A.P.) — Pakistan President Gen. Zia ul-Haq will pay an official visit to Romania during the third week in January at the invitation of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. The Associated Press of Pakistan said today. Gen. Zia will visit Czechoslovakia before returning home at the end of the month, the news agency said.

#### Kurtalan Express rams into bus, kills 9

ISTANBUL, Jan. 10 (A.P.) — At least nine people were killed this morning when an express train rammed into a bus carrying workers to an industrial plant near Adana, in southern Turkey. The state-run radio reported. The broadcast said the accident took place at a railroad crossing near the Ceyhan River in Adana. It said the engineer of the Kurtalan Express was taken to hospital.

#### Round the globe in 47 hours 39 minutes

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey, Jan. 10 (A.P.) — Ten men who had aboard a Gulfstream III jet for 47 hours and 39 minutes had down at Teterboro airport early this morning, setting a new record for a round-the-world flight by a corporate aircraft. The flight, which ended at 5:21 a.m. (1021 GMT) knocked 10 hours off the previous corporate jet record of 57 hours. Minutes set by golfer Arnold Palmer in 1976. Harold Curtis, leader of the aviation division of National Distillers and Chemical Corp., flew the plane from Chicago to Teterboro to end the 30-kilometre flight. The average speed was 837 kilometres per hour. National sponsored the flight along with the manufacturer, Gulfstream American, to promote the 100th anniversary of Old Grand-Dad Distillery Co., a National subsidiary. \$10 million jet has a bar, couches, work tables, a restroom, a game room, video-cassette player. Curtis shared the flight duties with two other pilots and a maintenance chief. Five corporate executives, including National's chairman, Dr. R. Scott Curtis, was on board to identify the record for the National Aeronautic Association.

### Malaysian FM reported missing

KUALA LUMPUR, Jan. 10 (R) — Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazzali Shah was missing today after a light plane disappeared while flying him to his constituency, the national news agency Bernama reported.

Police launched a massive ground search in the jungle north of here after an air force plane spotted what looked like the wreckage of an aircraft.

Bernama said. Tan Sri Ghazzali, appointed to his post in a cabinet reshuffle last July, left an airforce base here this morning for his constituency about 150 kilometres north of here but failed to arrive.

## Khamenei's brother escapes assassins

LONDON, Jan. 10 (Agencies) — The brother of Iranian Ayatollah Khamenei, Majlis (parliament) Deputy Mohammad Khamenei, was shot and wounded today in Tehran. Iranian radio reported.

The radio said the deputy's two bodyguards were killed but that his own injuries were superficial.

The assassination attempt was the latest in a series of attacks against Iranian parliamentarians in recent months.

As usual, Tehran Radio blamed "American agents" for today's attack. This is generally a reference to leftist Mujahideen guerrillas who the fundamentalist government claims are supported by the U.S.

Dozens of deputies have been killed over the past eight months, including more than 20 in one bomb blast last June.

President Khamenei himself was the target of a life attempt last June 27 when a booby-trapped

tape-recorder placed on a mosque podium blew up near his face while he was speaking leaving him with a paralysed right arm and a damaged windpipe.

Officials in Tehran have blamed the Mujahideen for the assassination of more than 1,000 of the country's prominent politicians and clergymen since the ouster of secular-minded President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr last June. The regime has retaliated by executing more than 2,000 government foes during the same period.

Police said Prof. Senzani cried "don't shoot" when they raided his flat on yesterday. They found an arsenal of weapons including small missiles, bazookas and a Soviet-made RPG-7 grenade launcher.

Police said Prof. Senzani died "breath open" frozen to death.

A 27-year-old man has not been seen since he drove off from his girlfriend's home last Friday and police searching for a 71-year-old widow found a woman's body in a river.

Police believe the bearded, 42-year-old criminology professor is one of the Brigades' leaders.

Although there was little fresh snow overnight, arctic temperatures and biting winds froze snowdrifts solid, making travelling hazardous.

In Wales, the worst hit area, about 600 stranded motorists spent their second night in emergency shelters. Police blocked motorways with huge snowballs to stop drivers from running into further trouble.

More than 30,000 homes in Wales and southwest England were still without electricity after engineers abandoned attempts to reach broken power lines.

Only one runway was open at London's main Heathrow airport and long delays were expected on most flights.

British Rail, which yesterday abandoned all timetables in the heavily snow-bound western region, was hoping to reopen services between some major cities today.

In one bizarre incident, a man was found with his lips stuck to his car in the Scottish highlands town of Perth. He had been trying to turn to ice and there were reports of fish being found frozen solid.

In some coastal areas the sea turned to ice and there were reports of fish being found frozen solid.

### Italian police nab suspects; no clue to Dozier kidnap yet

ROME, Jan. 10 (R) — Police hunting for a U.S. general kidnapped by Italy's Red Brigades arrested 10 suspected members of the guerrilla organisation in Rome at the weekend.

They said the round-up was one of their biggest successes against the Marxist Brigades who have waged a campaign of assassinations and kidnaps against leaders of Italian society.

Those arrested included criminology professor Giovanni Senzani who is alleged to be the guerrillas' ideologist.

The group were questioned today about possible links with the disappearance of Brig. Gen. James Dozier but informed sources said none had emerged so far.

The 50-year-old general, a senior NATO commander, was taken from his home in Verona on Dec. 17. The Brigades say they have put him on trial at a "people's prison."

Police said Prof. Senzani cried "don't shoot" when they raided his flat on yesterday. They found an arsenal of weapons including small missiles, bazookas and a Soviet-made RPG-7 grenade launcher.

Police Chief Giovanni Pollio said the overnight operation in the Rome area resulted in the discovery of three Red Brigades hideouts and 10 arrests, including that of Prof. Senzani.

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